

CONTRIBUTIONS TO A KNOWLEDGE OF THE HYMENOPTERA OF
BRAZIL, NO. 4.—THYNNINÆ AND ADDITIONS.

BY WILLIAM J. FOX.

The author has withheld the publication of the present paper for some time in the hope that an opportunity would present itself for the classification of the true Mutillidæ in the collection of Mr. H. H. Smith, and thereby avoid the inconvenience of listing the Mutillidæ in more than one paper. Circumstances, however, will not permit the carrying out of such a plan, so he feels obliged to present this paper for publication, even though it deals with but a part of one family.¹

³*Ælurus carbonarius* Sm. (= *Elaphroptera carbonaria* Sm.)

Four specimens. Rio de Janeiro (November).

Ælurus aethiops Klug. (= *Thynnus aethiops* Klug).

The description of this species as given by Klug will fit what I have determined as Smith's *Elaphroptera carbonaria*, as will also Klug's description of *Thynnus anthracinus*. The specimen I refer to *aethiops* is larger and heavier than *carbonarius*, and is more coarsely punctured. It is probable that *carbonarius* is the same as *anthracinus*, but the descriptions of both are so poor that nothing conclusive can be determined from them, except their faultiness. The specimen in question comes from Rio de Janeiro (November).

Ælurus nasutus Klug.

Two specimens. Rio de Janeiro (November).

Elaphroptera sp.

Two specimens (♀) of a species apparently close to *Thynnus intermedius* Klug. They are smaller than that species. Collected in September at Chapada.

Elaphroptera decora Sm. (= *Thynnus decorus* Sm.)

One specimen.

¹See *Entomological News*, IX, 1, Jan., 1897, p. 14.

²*Ælurus carbonarius* and *Æ. aethiops* differ from typical *Ælurus* (*A. nasutus*) in the bidentate mandibles, in the third submarginal being longer than second, in the emarginate or bidentate clypeus and comparatively shorter maxillary palpi, in which joints 4-6, while much longer than the preceding ones, are still not as long as in *A. nasutus*.

Elaphroptera plagiata Sm. (= *Thynnus plagiatus* Sm.)

One specimen. Both this and *decora* were collected at Chapada (October).

Elaphroptera cribraria n. sp.

♀.—Black; legs reddish-testaceous, a curved yellow line over the base of each antenna; head large, twice as wide as broadest part of mesothorax, covered with deep, regularly separated punctures (the punctuation is almost sieve-like), covered with a rather long, pale, erect pubescence; cheeks behind eyes almost impunctate; scape shining, strongly punctured, bearing some stiff, golden hairs beneath, as do also the mandibles; mandibles falcate, when closed apparently not dentate; mesothorax above with large, sparse punctures, emarginate and depressed anteriorly in the middle, pleuræ polished; scutellum punctured; middle segment finely punctured, subconvex, not excavated or depressed; hind femora beneath, before apex, with a long tooth or spine; tibiæ and tarsi very strongly spinose; tarsal claws cleft; abdomen large, with strong, sparse punctures and long, pale pubescence beneath; second dorsal segment bearing four sharp, transverse carinæ, the first dorsal transversely sulcate at apex; sixth segment in the form of a narrow, longitudinal carina. Length 13 mm.

Rio de Janeiro (November). One specimen.

Elaphroptera brunnea n. sp.

♀.—Brown, the head in front, thorax and legs in part, and two first abdominal segments, palest, the remainder castaneous or blackish-brown; mandibles basally, a spot before and behind the eyes, sides of clypeus, fore femora internally, spot at apex of medial femora, stripe on fore tibiæ externally, and on medial tibiæ internally, yellow. Head medium, wider than thorax, finely though distinctly punctured, with sparse long hairs; occiput high and sharply margined, sparsely punctured; scape strongly punctured with some golden bristles beneath; mandibles slender, falcate, without teeth; mesothorax above with two concavities, the portion dividing them formed into a tooth-like process posteriorly; middle segment rather squarely cut off behind, the upper surface in the middle posteriorly with a tubercle or prominence; thorax is not distinctly punctured; tibiæ and tarsi strongly spinose; hind femora scarcely dentate at apex beneath; first dorsal segment of abdomen sharply truncate anteriorly, the truncation bounded posteriorly by a carina, behind which in the

middle stands a small tubercle; second dorsal with three strong, transversely-parallel carinæ; remaining dorsal sparsely punctured; ventrals flat, more distinctly punctured, especially the fifth which is also rugose-striate on apical portion. Length 9 mm.

Chapada. Two specimens.

Elaphroptera pallida n. sp.

♀.—Yellowish-testaceous; spot surrounding the eye and a line extending up to the occiput on each side of front, whitish-yellow; head closely and finely punctured, sparsely so on occiput; the latter rather prominent posteriorly and subemarginate medially; scape triangular, greatly broadened apically; mesothorax bearing a longitudinal, medial fold, which is furrowed on posterior portion, and on each side of which, posteriorly, stands a horn or tooth-like process; a median fold on scutellum; middle segment indistinctly punctured, the upper surface prominent, slightly tuberculate medially and at postero-lateral angles; hind femora but slightly dentate beneath at apex; tarsal claws cleft; abdomen above with sparse punctures, which become closer posteriorly, those of ventral surface stronger and closer, especially on fifth segment; first dorsal sharply truncate anteriorly, the truncated portion divided by a slender raised line and bearing some stiff, pale hairs above; second dorsal with three transverse carinæ, the first rather feeble and short, the other two very sharp; body with long, sparse, pale hairs. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Chapada (November). One specimen.

Elaphroptera clitellata Klug. (= *Thynnus clitellatus* Klug).

A specimen from Chapada (October). The claws are cleft and the second dorsal abdominal segment bears an acute transverse carina before its apex, anterior to which the segment is rugose. The legs in the specimen before me are not yellow, but rufo-testaceous. It agrees well with Klug's figure of the species, except that the yellow of mesothorax is restricted to a small dot on each side anteriorly.

Telephoromyia punicea n. sp.

♂.—Reddish-brown, flagellum, spot enclosing ocelli, dorsulum and pleura more or less, thorax beneath, and legs, except tibiæ and tarsi, blackish; clypeus and mandibles except apex, yellowish; head closely punctured, clothed with pale, glittering pubescence; clypeus concave in middle with two strong teeth or prongs, anteriorly; mandibles rather large, terminating in a sharp point, anterior to which the inner margin is broadly enlarged and bidentate;

antennæ slightly longer than head and thorax united ; joints of flagellum rounded beneath, the first two about equal in length ; punctuation of thorax coarser than that of head, that of dorsulum coarsest, that on mesopleuræ closest ; scutellum strongly convex ; tarsal claws cleft ; tibial spurs small as compared to *Ælurus carbonarius* ; abdomen depressed, with distinct separated punctures and pale pubescence ; pygidium large, convex, obtusely rounded at apex, coarsely rugose ; last ventral segment bearing two flap-like carinæ, one on each side, between which is the subgenital plate which is sub-acute at apex ; wings fuscous, with purplish reflection, stigma and costa reddish, other veins black. Length 21 mm.

One specimen. Chapada (October).

The following species of *Pepsis* have been identified by Herr Dr. R. Lucas, of Berlin, and were not included in the paper on Pompilidæ :

Pepsis aspasia Luc.

One specimen. Corumbá (April).

Pepsis Foxi Luc.

A large series of both sexes. Chapada (March, April, October).

Pepsis smaragdinula Luc.

Rio de Janeiro (November) ; Chapada (January, March, April).
Nine ♀, five ♂ specimens.

Pepsis Schlenki Luc.

Five specimens. Chapada (January, March).

Pepsis defecta Tsch.

Several specimens.

Pepsis Pertyi var. *ruficornis* Luc.

Chapada (April). One specimen.

Pepsis centaurus Luc.

Chapada (April). One specimen.